The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3585.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

NO VOTE TAKEN FOR SPEAKER.

Adjournment by Agreement Until Noon To-Day.

The Democrats Defeat a Further Adjournment Until Monday.

TALK OF COMPROMISE CANDIDATES.

Governor Seymour Appeals to the Extreme Measures of his Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Long previous to 7 o'clock this evening a dense crowd filled the lobby and passage ways to the Assembly. The seats of the gallery were located, but the crowd burst upon one of them, and rushed in. The House had, however, adjourned, by mutual agreement, till 12 o'clock to-morrow, when, it is understood, the Democrats will move a further adjournment till Monday.

The Union members have agreed to adhere to Mr. CLEMENT, though it is said that the proposition from the Republicans side, to organize an *ex-parte* union, is favorably viewed by several who have refused Mr. CLEMENT.

I know this to have been an interview between the Democratic Committee from Kings County and Mr. CLEMENT, to-day, but they having addressed a communication to him which he regarded offensive, he declined, unless in the presence of friends, naming Gen. Sickles, Gen. Fenton, Wm. Hunt, Spicer, Dixon and Sanderson of the Assembly, and others.

The Democrats say this evening, that Mr. CLEMENT will be dropped, and the House organized by the compromise ticket.

The members of the Union Committee have greatly declined since the close of the Session, and though nothing has occurred there to lose capacity, much has still further to do justice.

Mayor HOFFMAN continued the indorsement of his friends, and deemed such act necessary to secure any essential matter to secure the union, and against the Legislature from our ends. Certain Democratic members were left to go further in the extreme policy, and solicit compromise.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr. GARDNER, Mr. KELLY was elected President pro tem. of the Senate for the session.

Mr. ROSS briefly presented his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the New-York and Brooklyn Bay-bill.

To amend the Brooklyn City Court act and to enlarge the powers of the Clerk.

To prohibit Supervisors being interested in county contracts.

To amend the act relating to the punishment of crime.

The bill to repeal the law for the publication of laws in county papers was reported unfavorably, and laid upon the table.

The majority of the Committee reported against the bill for two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. The report was laid on the table. Mr. GARDNER dissented from the report.

Mr. RUMSEY presented a petition for the repeal and modification of the militia law of last year. He gave notice of a bill to cut down the law below the old militia law.

Mr. GARDNER introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the responsibility of the stockholders of banks and other corporations.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER gave notice of a bill to remove the Capitol to the geographical centre of the State.

Gov. SEYMOUR's Message was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Notaries Public only were sent in.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock P. M.

The floor of the Assembly chamber and the lower lobby were packed with persons not members or entitled to the privileges of the floor. Two upper galleries were crowded, and hundreds of people on the stairs and in the outer hall were unable to gain admission.

Indefinitely after 10 hours were called to order. Mr. SPENCER (Dem.) inquired of the clerk by what authority the doors of the galleries were closed, and while the floor of the Assembly was packed, with unprivileged persons, citizens of the State were excluded from the Chamber.

The Clerk had no knowledge on the subject.

Mr. FISHER announced the closing of the doors as an outrage on the citizens. That for the citizens, clerks, door-keepers, and police at large, have been held by the Republicans under suspicion. He now gave notice that he should move to-morrow that the citizens be allowed equality by members of both parties representing on the floor.

Mr. BARLY announced the closing of the doors, and asked who had charge of the Chamber.

The Clerk said the Keeper of the Capital, who was appointed by the Speaker, and the Legislature.

Messrs. WHEELER, FISHER and BARRY continued to insist on the rights of the citizens, when

Mr. BOOKSTAVER moved to adjourn.

Mr. BARRY moved to instruct the Clerk to direct the Keeper of the Capital to open the doors of the galleries to-morrow.

After a discussion the motion to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow was carried.

Some time after the adjournment the crowd outside broke open the doors and rushed in, filling both galleries.

Railroad Communication Interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

No trains will arrive or depart to-night southward. It is understood that the interruption of travel was caused by the Susquehannah being blocked by ice.

Senator Doolittle Renominated.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Senator DOOLITTLE was renominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, to-day.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK

A Batch of Washington Rumors.

Burnside Across the River—A Little Progressing—The Rebel Position Flanked—General Hooker Mortally Wounded.

Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FALMOUTH, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

We have now been entirely over all yesterday. The commanding army, Fair Oaks, their operations, and the whole line from the river to the extreme left, and are fully prepared to give the rebels a warm reception, should they attempt to disturb us.

Burnside has again crossed the Rappahannock, with the Army of the Potomac, and a terrible battle is being fought.

The report that Lee had detached Longstreet's Corps from the Rebel Army, and sent it to Tennessee, is untrue. The Rebel Army is intact, and all engaged in opposition to Burnside.

Gen. Wright of our Army—probably Sumner—had succeeded in flanking the rebel position, and had advanced two miles.

Gen. REYNOLDS is mortally wounded.

The above we give merely as rumors from Washington, and not as reports from the Army. There is probably some truth in them, but how much we are not prepared to say.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The President spent a large portion of the day at the War Department, in consultation with Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations of the Enemy Probable Withdrawal of a Portion of Their Forces—Forward Movement Again—Where the River Will Be Crossed, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The enemy have undoubtedly run

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Wm. A. Wise & Co., Book Publishers of Boston, have done handsomely and deliberately a service to republishing the Proclamation. Accustomed, also, to publish the writings of Dr. Channing, they have issued the Proclamation in the same style as the Works of that author. Up to the present time, the Northern States have published about 1,000,000 volumes of books, and the Southern States about 100,000 volumes, making a total of 1,100,000 volumes of books published in the United States. Of this number about 1,000,000 volumes were published in the Northern States, and 100,000 volumes in the Southern States. Of the 1,000,000 volumes published in the Northern States, about 500,000 volumes were published in Boston, 300,000 volumes in New-York, and 200,000 volumes in Philadelphia. Of the 100,000 volumes published in the Southern States, about 50,000 volumes were published in Richmond, 25,000 volumes in Charleston, and 25,000 volumes in New-Orleans. Of the 1,000,000 volumes published in the Northern States, about 500,000 volumes were published in Boston, 300,000 volumes in New-York, and 200,000 volumes in Philadelphia. Of the 100,000 volumes published in the Southern States, about 50,000 volumes were published in Richmond, 25,000 volumes in Charleston, and 25,000 volumes in New-Orleans.

—Lewis Levy, Jun. published by the Messrs. Rees, wants to be a sort of pendant to Lee & Walker's little edition of Shakspeare, and is a similar adaptation of black letter to the literature and enterprise of the Young. One of the most wonderful and interesting exercises of the Sacred Book are all compressed into it. Alcofribas is away and the book is a valuable addition to the series "Lives, Letters, Writings, Travels, Times, Deeds and Words of Men and Women." By any name Jesus," "Stories of Life," &c. &c. by the same author, before published by the Messrs.

—The editorial and the boreaved of our land are at present so many, that Mr. MILNER has republishing a new edition of Dr. Cheever's warmth for the Fast of the 4th of December, and the Proclamation of Emancipation. Dr. Cheever's name is a household word in the world, and his writings are read by all classes of readers. Every family should have a copy of this book. It is for sale by all booksellers.

—The Life of Slavery and the Slave Trade, as it is and as it was, by Commander J. F. Maury, U. S. N. (Harper & Brothers, New-York.) This is a valuable work, and should be read by every one who desires to understand the history of the slave trade. It is a complete history of the slave trade, from the earliest times to the present day, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. It is for sale by all booksellers.

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...ation was a defalcation of a Paymaster Gen...

...The evidence was discovered early; now an immediate arraign, retraction and examination more conclusively in the Tribune.

This seems not to have satisfied Mr. Isaac Cozz, and we understand that his counsel, Joseph T. Brady, Esq., will commence, to-day, in his behalf, a suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court, and that charges for libel will be preferred immediately before the Grand Jury, against Hon. Horace Greeley and other members of the Tribune Association.

The friends of Mr. Cozz claim that a most atrocious libel has been uttered by the Tribune, for which the Association should be made to pay roundly, and that in the local Courts such prominent individuals of the Association as shall be indicted will certainly be convicted on the charge laid next to State Prison.

The new law says, in relation to libel, that the matter charged, must be established mostly in two points:

First—It must be absolute truth.

Second—It must have been printed for justifiable ends, having...now...now...

And these points must be concurrent, so that, however true the statement, unless some good is to be finished, or however great the end desired, unless the statement can be substantiated, there is no excuse.

The Tribune admits the falsity of the charge, and Mr. Cozz proposes to show that great damage and disgrace was done by its publication.

The case will, if carried to issue, attract great attention in political and professional circles, from the fact of Gen. Wool's connection with it, and from the fact that the testimony adducing between Mr. Greeley and the District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., are not such as are manifested by between members of publications generally.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Headquarters, 82d Regiment, Adjutant-General's Office, Eastern Department, 82d Regiment, Adjutant-General's Office, New-York, Jan. 21, 1863.

Daily Reporting for Duty.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Gen. Wool, the veteran and respected Commandant of the Department of the East, is busily engaged, with his Staff, in fulfilling the orders of his commission from the Government, and to contemporaneously does he apply himself to his onerous duties, that from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, he seldom is found absent from his office. From the hour at which he commences work until the afternoon his office is crowded with brave officers and citizens, in compliance with the strict injunctions of the orders which he has issued in respect to their absence from their posts of duty. When these regular duties...

...are ended, and evinces the greatest anxiety in regard to the reasons why they have absented themselves from their duties in the field. This is particularly observable in the case of deserters, whom he treats with much sympathy, yet firmly seems to know that there is only one alternative left to them, namely, to make immediate preparation for joining their different regiments, or abide the consequences.

This was shown to be the case in many instances yesterday, and his words generally are, "Prepare at once to resume your duties, and there can be no doubt whatever but your wives and families will be looked to and provided for."

To those who voluntarily come for want...

...exposure or deprivation, he speaks in the most...

...manner, whilst to others who would try to evade the general orders, he is determined and inflexible, informing them that they may try to pervert to their disreputable and disloyal course, but that if they do not make amendment for having deserted the ranks, or have taken an undue advantage of the hours of absence given, then the course he has determined will be stringently carried forward.

This procedure, in every instance up to the present, has had the desired effect, and there is no doubt whatever but the General will see the work he has undertaken to perform brought to a satisfactory issue. Gen. Wool is a most humane and considerate general officer, and his acts, since his assignment to command and appointment by the Government, have met with the full sanction and approbation of the War Department.

The more effectually to perform the hardships to which he has been so properly exposed by the Provost, and that it may be done in a manner free from public exposure and undue comment, Gen. Wool has hired new and commodious premises, of which he will take possession immediately. These are being fitted up for a proper manner, and the public and private department will be kept separate under the personal inspection and surveillance of the General, and his Assistant Acting Adjutant-General, Major Cannavanagh, who is a thorough-going business officer.

The following

ORDERS

have been issued:

Headquarters Eastern Department of the East, Adjutant-General's Office, New-York, Jan. 18, 1863.

General Orders, No. 4.—Every Regular, Volunteer, United States army, is enjoined, in addition to his other duties, or the requirements of all the troops in the Harbor and City of New-York, including those on Long Island and Staten Island.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

(Signed,) C. P. CANNAVANAGH, A. D. C. and Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Major and A. D. C. and Asst. Adj.-Gen., Headquarters New-York Harbor.

Official—H. A. DuPont, First Lieut. and Adjutant Fifth Artillery; Ad. A. G. General.

Headquarters New-York Harbor, Jan. 21, 1863.

General Orders, No. 4.—In obedience to order of Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the Eastern Department, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, Military Commander, in addition to his present duties, assumes command of all the United States troops in the City of New-York and on the Islands in the harbor, (including Long and Staten Islands,) except those on Governor's Island. His office is the City is at No. 110 Grand-street.

2. Commanding officers of troops within this District will immediately make to his headquarters a report of their respective commands.

3. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates absent from their respective companies will report to him in person.

4. Leave of absence will in no instance be given by any commander, either to officers or enlisted or enrolled soldiers, for a time exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, nor for more than one officer and four men from a company at the same time.

5. The personal attention of commanding officers is required to the instruction of their respective commands, and to the police of quarters and camps, and the personal cleanliness of their soldiers.

6. Requisitions for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores and clothing will be submitted to him for his inspection and approval, and by authority of the Commanding General, the Assistant Quartermaster and Commissaries of the United States Army will make no issues without such approval.

7. The Quartermaster in the City will not furnish any transportation for troops or for individuals, either to or from the City, without the approval on the requisition of the Military Commander.

8. All officers and enlisted men absent without leave, whether sick or well, will immediately report, on pain of the penalties of desertion.

9. No soldier will be allowed to quarter in any of the State Agency Headquarters without special permission. State Agents, if any there be, having any complaints or complainings in the United States service, will report in person to the Military Commander for redress.

10. From Lieut. H. A. Du Pont, Adjutant of the Fifth United States Artillery, to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Military Commander, will be suspended during the pleasure of the latter.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN.

H. A. Dupont, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth United States Artillery, A. A. A. G.

The "Ira Harris Cavalry Brigade" Nearly Ready for the Field.

The rapidity with which this new brigade has been filled up at a time when, as has been supposed, no more soldiers could be had, except by drafting, is surprising. The formation of the new brigade has been from the commencement under the supervision of Col. De Forrest, who raised the intrepid Fifth New-York Cavalry, and commanded it in twenty-three engagements. Neither Ammory or Brewster's celebrated rebel cavalry ever saw the tail of one of the Ira Hart Colonel's horses, while a fight was in progress. The Fifth has never lost a fight. But in order to overcome a name for the tremendous use of the sabre, the regiment lost many brave men, and when Col. De Forrest returned to New-York to organize the new brigade, he left but a skeleton of the glorious old Fifth behind him. Since his return he has recruited into nearly the standard number. So likewise has he superintended the filling up of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, which was also raised by him. The other regiment which he is now raising,

...half dozen Western stocks have been introduced into the market, and commanded from 60@75 ₩ cent., which have never, since six or eight years, been suspected of dividends of any sort, and which stand behind Second and Third Mortgages, which could not have been cashed at 25 or 30 cents on the dollar a year or eighteen months ago.

To all this it may possibly be replied, that the wide discrepancy between such bold fancies and the credit of the Government of the United States, is owing to the fault or short-comings of the Administration at Washington. But we confess we cannot see it in this light. The United States Government has never, in its history of seventy years, failed to pay or provide for both the principal and interest upon its Funded obligations. So ample is the present provision on this point, from the single source of the Customs Revenue, that scarcely one-third of the yearly income from this source is now required to meet the demand. And from the comparatively low price of the Funded Stocks of the Government, we might refer with some degree of force, in ordinary seasons of investment and speculation, to the marked rates for the one-year Treasury paper in the shape of Certificates of Indebtedness, interest payable in Gold, and to the Treasury Bonds which bear 7.30 ₩ cent. interest, also payable in Gold, the principal payable in the same Currency, were employed in buying fancy Shares at the extraordinary advance referred to.

The price of Gold Coin has not moved materially either way since last night. The speculators for the rise, while indulging calculations of a higher premium, are not disposed to increase their lines. On the other hand, sellers are not pressing their offers at the current bids of 147¼@147½ per cent. There is more firmness in Customs United States Notes, which approach the price of Gold more nearly from day to day. The Railway Bonds were again generally higher.

The Shares of the Pacific Mail Company have gone up 10 ₩ cent. since the safe arrival of the last California packet. The Stock is strongly held even at the present high premium—one reason for which, not heretofore alluded to, is that the large gross income of the concern is received full three-fourths in Gold Coin, as in the case of the Panama Company. The premium on this alone, at the present rate for Gold, is an important gain to the net results of the business of the line, on which 5 ₩ cent. *quarterly* is now declared and paid to the Shareholders. The Shares of the Panama Company have nearly disappeared from the market. Of the Capital of 50,000 Shares, less than a single thousand is now held by Brokers.

At the Second regular Board and later in the afternoon the market continued buoyant and the excitement, on most descriptions, ahead of last night. The following prices were made, in comparison with our last quotations. The market was greatly excited, and the bidding 2@3 ₩ cent. on many descriptions above the printed sales at the Second regular Board. The prices of Erie Common Shares went up to 63¾ ₩ cent. The rise in old Harlem Shares since yesterday is 6 ₩ cent., and on the Preference Shares 7 ₩ cent.:

	Last.	Prev.		Last.	Prev.
Gold Coin	147¾	147½	Harlem	60¾	60¼
U. S. 6 ps '81, Reg.	99	99	Harlem Pref.	61¾	61¼
U. S. 6 ps '81, Coup.	99¾	99¾	Hud. R.	107¾	107¾
U. S. 7.30 Notes	103½	103½	Mich. Cen.	89	89
U. S. 6 ps '74	103½	103½	Mich. S. & N. I.	70¾	70¾
U. S. 6 ps '67	103½	103½	Mich. S. & N. I. Pref.	85	85
U. S. 6 ps '62	103½	103½	Mil. & Mis.	70¾	70¾
U. S. 5 ps '74	100	100	Mil. & Mis. Pref.	85	85
Mo. 6 ps	72	72	Mil. & P. du C.	83	83
Tenn. 6 ps	60	60	Mil. & St. P.	70¾	70¾
Cal. 7 ps	100	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	85	85
Ala. 5 ps	70	70	N. Y. Cen.	103¾	103¾
Ala. 8 ps	100	100	N. Y. & Erie	63¾	63¾
Ala. 5 ps, Bonds	70	70	N. Y. & Erie Pref.	85	85
Ala. 8 ps, Bonds	100	100	N. Y. & Harlem	130	130
Ala. 5 ps, Scrip	70	70	N. Y. & Harlem Pref.	135	135
Ala. 8 ps, Scrip	100	100	N. Y. & N. H.	150	150
Ala. 5 ps, Bonds, Sm.	70	70	N. Y. & N. H. Pref.	150	150
Ala. 8 ps, Bonds, Sm.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Scrip, Sm.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Pref.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Scrip, Sm.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Bonds	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Bonds, Lg.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Bonds, Sm.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Bonds, Lg.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Scrip, Lg.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip, Sm.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Scrip, Lg.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip, Lg.	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Bonds, Sm.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Bonds, Sm.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Bonds, Sm.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Bonds, Lg.	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Scrip, Sm.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip, Sm.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Scrip, Sm.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip, Lg.	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Bonds, Lg.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Bonds, Sm.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Bonds, Lg.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Bonds, Lg.	100	100
Ala. 5 ps, Scrip, Lg.	70	70	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip, Sm.	100	100
Ala. 8 ps, Scrip, Lg.	100	100	N. Y. & Sharon Scrip, Lg.	100	100

The following were the only bids made today for the City Bank Shares. But few parcels are offered at any figures. We learn that the Bank Superintendent, Mr. H. K. Van Dyck, has called for a return of the amount of U. S. Stocks and Treasury paper and U. S. Notes, of every description, held by the City Banks on 19th inst.:

Canal	20	Leather	30
Commerce	27	Manhattan	30
Mechanics'	30	Mechanics' and Traders'	97
North America	30	Importers and Traders'	120

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows. The fresh advance is quite general:

N. Y. Central 6s	114¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	63¾
Hud. R. R. 1st to 1870	107	Lack. & W. Bonds	110
Harlem Extension 6s	100	Lack. & W. 1st	120
Harlem Bonds, 7s, '66	105	Lack. & W. 2d	113
Harlem Bonds, 6s, '72	115	Pot. & Wab. Bonds	100
Harlem Bonds, 6s, '82	100	Pot. & Wab. 2ds	80
Mich. Cen. 8 ps, 6s, '69	101	Chi. & Mil. 1st to extend	110
Mich. S. & N. I. 8 ps, 1st	100	Chi. & Mil. 2d to extend	100
Mich. So. & N. I. 8 ps	100	Chi. & Fox R. 1st	100
Mich. So. guar. 8s	90	Chi. & Fox R. 2d	100
Mil. & Mis. 1st	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. 1st	100
Mil. & Mis. 2d	90	Chi. & Rock Isl. 2d	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. 3d	100
Chi. & N. W. Gr. Junc.	90	Chi. & Rock Isl. 4th	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Chi. & Rock Isl. 5th	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. Acc.	70	Chi. & Rock Isl. 6th	100

The price for Money to the Brokers is 6 ₩ cent., the demand active, but supply easy to established firms, or where the collaterals are entirely satisfactory. The price of Gold being almost the same as yesterday, the Exchange on London is, as last quoted, 162½ ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' Bills. The Exports of Produce this week amount to $3,131,000, which, together with the California Gold Bullion shipped direct from San Francisco to London, and to be drawn against from New-York, afford a good supply of Bills.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the

Six months ending Dec. 1, 1862, were	$1,169,967 23
Less operating expenses, interest, &c.	781,876 70
Net	$387,590 53

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863—5 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 6,575 bbls. Flour, 350 bbls. and 120 bags Corn Meal, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 160 bushels Corn, 1,410 bushels Rye, 6,265 bushels Barley, 23,073 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Malt, 3,720 pkgs. Provisions, and 226 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls. at 6¾@6¾ for Pots, and 67 73 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, while other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 34c.@35c.; Rio at 29c.@31c., and St. Domingo at 30½c.@31c.; Rio at 28c.@31c., and St. Domingo at 29c.@30c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at full prices. Middlings, 59½c.@59½c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been in good demand at firm prices. Salmon and Herring have not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at rising prices. The receipts of sales, since our last, comprise 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 75; extra State at $6 75@$7 10; round hoop extra Ohio, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western $6 40 @$6 75
Extra State 6 75 @ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 85 @ 6 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping trade 7 25 @ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade 7 40 @ 7 50
Extra Genesee 7 10 @ 7 50
Superfine to Choice extra Milwaukie 7 10 @ 7 75

Canada Flour is in good request at full prices, with 1,750 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for good to good superfine Baltimore, &c., at $7 35@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 25@$10 ₩ bbl. for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues unaltered; sales 1,150 bbls. Corn Meal is dull at $3 25@$3 35 ₩ bbl.

Rye Flour continues in demand, at $5 20@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, $4 for Mason's Calcuta, and $4 35@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and has again advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, of 142,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 71@$1 79; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 67; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 57@$1 61; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 52@$1 55; Minnesota Club, at $1 45@$1 51; Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Corn continues active and advanced 2c. Sales since our last, 161,000 bushels, at 85c.@86c. for sailing Mixed Western; 87c.@88c. for Eastern do.; 72c. @73c. for Western ₩ bushel. Rye is more active, at $1@$1 03, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada, at 60c.@

...The demand for Lard continues active, at 10½c.@11c., the latter rate for very choice. Beef is dull.

BUTTER—Are in fair demand, at steady prices, for choice; dull for common.

CHEESE—Have been freely purchased at very full prices.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans was purchased to the extent of 900 bbls. at 32c.@40c. for old., and 34c.@35c. for new ₩ gallon. Other kinds were inactive.

OILS—A fair inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Crude Sperm at 61 @ 70@61 72½. Crude Whale at 52½c.@55c. Linseed at 61 70@61 72. Crude Petroleum at 22c.@24½c., and refined do. at 40c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, for immediate and future delivery, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bbls., at $14 62½@$14 75 for old mess; $15 @$15 25 for new mess, and $15 25@$15 37½ for new Mess, deliverable in June; and $11 25@$12 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 7½c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in active request, at 7½c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at previous prices; sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $12 75@$13 ₩ bbl. for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess; $16@$17 for Prime Mess; $17@$21 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $20@$23 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ₩ bbl. Pork and Beef continue in fair request, at the former rates for shorter Western, and $10@$20. for Country ₩ tierce, as to quality. Tallow is nominal at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 200 bags East India, part at $7 @$7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 1,200 bags Cassia at 14c., and 200 bags Penang part at 24½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11c., and Cuba, at 10¼c.@10¾c., with 200 bags Havana at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls. at 34c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, Union sparks, Liverpool, per steam—1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 50,000 bush. Grain, at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 50s., and 60s. ₩ pocket and steerage. To Cork, for orders—2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₩ tc., and 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 1s. 6d.@2s. ₩ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 21. Reported exclusively for the New-York Times by M. W. Harris & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 202 Pearl-street. Our quotations are for sound merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER.

The great activity and the general advance in prices for the produce market, noted in our last issue, have continued to be the marked features of the past week's trade. Prices rule steadily in favor of the seller, and the extraordinary rates required, have the effect, in many cases, of stopping transactions. Butter continues to be less affected by the general rise in prices than any other article in the produce market. However, the continued high rates of exchange, and limited accommodations on part of holders of fine grades of Butter, have induced operators to assume their transactions, and a fair trade and much better feeling is the result. The business for home trade is fairly active, and extra qualities for consumption continued to be scarce. The demand for Californias is steady, but the arrivals are not sufficient to create any rush of Butter shipments in that quarter. The market closes steady, and our last week's quotations are unaltered:

Orange County, selected	34@36
Orange County, fair to good	31@33
Fairfax—choice Fall	31@32
Fairfax—choice Grass	29@30
Welsh tubs—choice State dairies	31@32
Welsh tubs—fair to good	29@30
Fairfax—choice Northern dairies, in tubs	29@30
Fairfax—good Western Reserve and Penn. fair	27@28
Choice Butter, "original packages"	30@32
Roll Butter, State	28@30
Roll Butter, Western	25@27

CHEESE.

The export demand for Cheese has been steady and active during the past week, under the double stimulant of favorable advices from abroad and high rates of exchange. The stock of Cheese on this market has, in consequence, become so light that extra prices are demanded by the few holders willing to sell, while others are "out of market." Western Cheese and low grades of Cheese are not to be found in quantities sufficient to notice, and our quotations of these grades are nominal. The market closes very firm and somewhat excited:

State Factory—fair to prime	15@16
Western Reserve and Penn.—choice	15@16
Western Reserve and Penn.—fair to good	13@14
Western Dairy	12@13½
English Dairy	13@13½
Pine Apple	14@15

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry and Game for the past week have been very light, and better paying prices are now current. The demand is active and all really good lots command ready sale at our following quotations:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, for the packages, ₩ lb.	9@11
Turkeys, for fat Toms, ₩ lb.	11@13
Chickens, for the packages, ₩ lb.	9@11
Chickens, by the single pair, ₩ lb.	11@13
Geese, by the package, ₩ lb.	7@9
Geese, by the single pair, ₩ lb.	9@11

GAME.

Venison, saddles, ₩ lb.	9@11
Venison, carcasses, ₩ lb.	7@9
Partridges, ₩ pair	75@87½
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	75@87½
Canvas Back Ducks, ₩ pair	1 50@1 75
Red Head Ducks, ₩ pair	1 25@1 50
Teal Duck, ₩ pair	75@87½
Black Duck, ₩ pair	75@87½
Wild Pigeons, ₩ doz.	75@87½
Quail, ₩ pair	37½@50
Rabbits, ₩ pair	37½@50
Squirrels, ₩ pair	37½@50
Woodcock, ₩ pair	75@87½
English Snipe, ₩ dozen	1 25@1 50
Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb.	12@12½

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are coming to market more freely and prices are reduced.

The demand is more at quotations.

Limed Eggs continue plenty and dull. We quote:

Actual counted Spring Eggs, ₩ dozen	30@31
State and Jersey, ₩ dozen	29@30
State Limed, ₩ dozen	27@28
State Evaporated, ₩ dozen	34@35
Western Preserved, ₩ dozen	34@35

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for Beans and peas continues steady and active, with firm prices. A fair business has been done at our quotations:

No charge for package.

Marrowfat, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	2 10@2 20
Kidney, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	2 00@2 05
Mediums, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	1 90@1 95
Mixed lots, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	1 75@1 85
Peas, Canada, ₩ bushel	1 60@1 65
Peas, Black Eyed State, ₩ bushel	1 05@1 10

POTATOES.

The decline noted in our last in potatoes has been partially recovered, and the market is firm and active at the following rates:

Dykemans, ₩ bbl.	1 50@1 75
Mercers, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	2 25@2 75
Peach-blows, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 50@2 00
Sweetzer, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 50@1 75
Pinks, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 25@1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	2 00@2 50
Western Reds, ₩ bbl.	1 25@1 37½
Nova Scotia, ₩ bushel	—@—

FRUIT.

The demand for apples continues fair, but the market has not yet recovered from its late depression. In other domestic fruit there is no change to note. We quote:

APPLES.

Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	1 50@1 87½
Greenings, ₩ bbl.	1 50@1 75
Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	1 50@2 25
Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 50@1 87½
Western Reds, ₩ bbl.	1 50@1 75
Common Apples, ₩ bbl.	1 00@1 25
Dried Apples, Sun Dried, ₩ lb.	3@4
Dried Apples, Evaporated, ₩ lb.	5@6
Mixed Lots Western, ₩ bbl.	1 00@1 75
Lady Apples, ₩ bbl.	1 50@1 75

GRAPES, &c.

Isabel ₩ lb.	3@4
Catawbas, ₩ lb.—choice	3@4
Cranberries, (Eastern,) ₩ bbl.	10 00@11 00
Cranberries, (Western,) ₩ bbl.	—@—

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried apples are in better demand, and prices are somewhat better. Some heavy lots have changed hands at our quotations, and the market closes firm. Dried peaches and small fruits continue in very light supply, and all good parcels command ready sale on arrival:

Apples, New, Ohio and State, ₩ lb.	5@5½
Apples, Ohio, Old, and State, ₩ lb.	4½@4¾
Peaches, new, ₩ lb.	11@12½
Cherries, new, pitted, ₩ lb.	19@20
Raspberries, new, black, ₩ lb.	22@23
Blackberries, new, ₩ lb.	20@22
Plums, new, ₩ lb.	16@17
Peaches, unpeeled	7@8
Peaches, Western, peeled	14@16

SUNDRIES.

Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	2 00@2 50
Chestnuts, ₩ bushel	3 00@4 00
Black Walnuts, ₩ bushel	2 00@2 50
Onions, White, ₩ bbl.	3 00@3 50
Onions, Yellow, ₩ bbl.	2 50@3 00
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl.	2 50@2 75
Onions, Spanish, ₩ box	1 00@1 25
Beeswax, ₩ lb.	27@28
Tallow, Rendered, ₩ lb.	10@10½
Barley Malt, prime, ₩ bushel	1 60@1 65
Barley Malt, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 50@1 55
Rosin, pale Yellow, ₩ lb.	4@4½
Broom Corn, in bales, ₩ lb.	7@8
Cheese, Western, ₩ lb.	8@9
Cider, new, ₩ gallon	1 00@1 25
Honey, White Clover, glass cans, ₩ lb.	18@20
Honey, White Clover, wood boxes, ₩ lb.	16@18
Honey, Buckwheat, wood and glass, ₩ lb.	12@14
Vinegar, Cider, ₩ gallon	30@37½
Dressed Hogs, heavy corn-fed, ₩ lb.	6¾@7
Dressed Hogs, light corn-fed, ₩ lb.	6¾@7
Feathers, live Geese, ₩ lb.	65@70
Maple Sugar, New Crop, ₩ lb.	10@11

Court of General Sessions.

Before Chief Judge McSpedon.

ABORTION CASE OF ALLEGED ACCESSARY ARREST.

The People vs. Philip Lesserfist.—In this case there are features somewhat peculiar and interesting. The statement of the case, as made by the defendant by permission of the Court, was briefly as follows: The defendant was duly appointed First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and as such was authorized to recruit men and did recruit them. That on the 1st of November last he presented to the Adjutant of the regiment five recruits and obtained from the Adjutant, in the regular way, the enlistment papers, duly approved. With these he went to Mr. Conner's office, where the money was payable, and on presenting the papers, received a check for same, on the County Treasury, payable at the Park Bank, to which he went and drew the money. While in the bank, he was informed by an officer of the regiment that Col. Bunce wished to see him at headquarters. He went, and Bunce demanded the money he had drawn. The defendant refused to deliver it, but was willing to pay the recruits $50 each, but would retain $10 for himself for each recruit, to substitute men entitled. On this there was considerable disturbance, and fearing personal violence, he had invoked Gen. Corcoran's protection. On the prisoner's application, he asked her to come to him and he would teach her. The prisoner, then took the girl upon his lap, and while she was thus being taken liberties with, she attempted to escape; the shocked daughter of the mother, who came home before the prisoner left the house, but nothing was said by the child about the occurrence until after he left, when the child told her story, and the mother immediately procured the arrest of the prisoner, who was found in another house close by.

Dr. Manuel Francis, who made an examination of the child the same day of the alleged rape, testified that the condition of the child was such as to show that she had recently received injuries, from some source, but could not say, and swore that they resulted from an attempt to accomplish the crime charged. There were five witnesses examined, including the Captain of the vessel, all of whom concurred in the statement that the accused took, against Henry Van Valkenburgh, was the prisoner whom the officer which resulted in the death of the deceased. They did not all see the wounds inflicted, but immediately after the affray they found the victim dead. Van Valkenburgh was the man. When the latter was questioned and in the witness, he run from the vessel to the dock, and then ran to the vessel, subsequently jumped into the water and swam to the vessel, and then the deceased was not found. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, Michael Conner, came to his death by a club with a knife in the hands of Henry Van Valkenburgh.

Fatal Fall on Sidewalk.—Lewis Lucas, a man 52 years of age, born in the United States, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling down the hold of a vessel lying at Pier No. 45 North River. Coroner Ellsworth held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Cooper Union Lectures.—The second lecture of the annual (free) course of lectures, at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of Science and Art, will be given to-night, by R. O. Hunt, D. D., LL.D. Admission free.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Standing Committees of the Board of Supervisors.—The organization of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was completed at the last meeting by the announcement of the Standing Committees for the year 1863, as follows: On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor, Messrs. Dejan, Kirby and Driscoll; on Accounts of County Treasurer, Messrs. Sheeran, Pripesbring and Cropsey; on United States Deposit Fund, Messrs. Cheshire, Schenck and Ryder; on Equalization of Assessment Rolls, Messrs. Stilwell, Cheshire, Talbot, Pripesbring and Castavello; on Accounts, Messrs. Bloom, Schenck and Booth; on Jails, Messrs. Sheeran, Ryder and Burns; on Penitentiary, Messrs. Herman, Doles and Magrath; on Almshouse, Messrs. Burns, Gridley and Dolan; on Special and Local Taxes, Messrs. Hansen, Haggard and Talbot; on General Taxes, Messrs. Schenck, Cropsey and Sheeran; on Laws and Applications to the Legislature, Messrs. Bloom, Gridley and Stilwell; on Statistics, Messrs. Magrath, Ford and Castavello; on County Records, Messrs. Bloom, Magrath and Castavello; on Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Driscoll, Haggen and Ryder; on Grades, Messrs. Burns, Stilwell and Hansen; on Accounts of Storekeeper, Messrs. Pripesbring, Driscoll and Ford; on Jurors, Messrs. Stilwell, Stidwell, Herman, Kirby and Booth; on Court-house, Messrs. Castavello, Herman, Haggard, Booth and Ryder.

Admitted to Probate.—The will of Lieut. Crayton Bunker has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchins, of Kings County. The deceased was attached to the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, and it is believed lost his life in the first battle of Bull Run. There being some doubts as to his death, every possible inquiry was made, and his friends became convinced that he had not been taken prisoner. Col. Wood, Sergeant Hennessy, and Private McHarron, of the Fourteenth, were examined. The latter testified that the last time he saw Simeon he was lying on the ground, wounded and pale, and in reply to an inquiry, stated that he was very badly injured, and placed his hand to his side, just above the ribs. Deponent moved him to a hillock, where he left him prostrate and helpless. He was then fast falling. The Colonel and Sergeant testified to seeing him in the thickest of the fight, but never afterward, either dead or living. The evidence being deemed sufficient, the will was admitted to probate. The deceased was twenty-one years of age, and left property to the value of $1500, which, by will, passes over to his brothers, Hermann Bunker and Freedman Sumpter, and sister, Sarah Simpson. Isaac Grant, of Brooklyn, and James Dunn, of New-York, are the executors.

Burglarized.—The front door of Walker's music store, No. 239 Fulton-street, was broken open on Tuesday night, by means of a jimmy, and the place robbed of musical instruments valued at about $60. The implement with which the door was forced, was found in the morning. One of the prongs was broken off, and it was, therefore, considered of little use, which may have been the reason for leaving it. Attempts were made to enter the stores of Mr. Jones and Mr. Ayres the same night, but the burglars did not succeed in the enterprise. The office of the Brooklyn Ferry Company was entered, and the safe broken open, but all the papers and books had been taken away the evening previous, as usual, and there was all their trouble for nothing.

Sudden Death of an Aged Lady.—Mrs. Ann Berry, apparently about 70 years of age, died suddenly at the house of Mr. Bennett, No. 61 Sands-street, on Tuesday

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Burial of the Deceased Artist on the Side Victoria.—Coroner Keenan yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of Herman Conner, who died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday, from the effects of injuries received on the evening of the 16th inst. on the ship Victoria, the account of which was published at the time. There were six witnesses examined, including the Captain of the vessel, all of whom concurred in the statement that the accused took, against Henry Van Valkenburgh, was the prisoner whom the officer which resulted in the death of the deceased. They did not all see the wounds inflicted, but immedi

The New-York Times.

FROM MEXICO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

...ed that Texas had declared herself out of the Union, and that Mexico had...
...ognized the independence of the Republic of Texas, and that the Mexican Government...
...ould not have acquiesced in the annexation of Texas to the United States. I...
...hall not enter upon these topics, which I consider entirely foreign to the...
...ubject of my present communication.

I commence by stating to your Excellency, writing under the personal affection I have for the present President of the Mexican Republic, that I am my country's (my motherland's) true friend, ever loyal by the...
...ovidence of nature, and as I under any compulsion to...
...ecome in any manner to certain manifestations of...
...ublic opinion, and contrary to my own wishes, I...
...ould be compelled to resign my position in the...
...ervice of this Government of Mexico. A citizen, free and independent, as there are in republics, I have come from hundreds of leagues to offer, in the...
...ream of subsistence, my sword and whatever I am, to the Mexican Government, because that Government is that which has been established by the people of the Republic, the only source of authority among us; because that Government is the emanation of the sovereignty of Mexico, and because the defence of that Government implies nothing less than the defence of the...
...ame, my honor, my and rights of my country, principles which I shall defend at all cost.

Your Excellency says that it would be repugnant to you, even for a motive of humanity, to enter into correspondence with the Government of Mexico. I do not understand, in truth, what just reason can be the motive of this repugnance on your part, and I therefore believe that the calumnies of certain bad Mexicans who have exerted themselves, on account of political hatred, to misrepresent the acts of the present President of the Republic, is what has caused your Excellency to form, with respect to him, an erroneous opinion. In corroboration of this truth, I have to make known to you that all the French prisoners who have been placed at liberty by Gen. Zaragoza, and by the undersigned, have been so released with the acquiescence and by the authority of the President of the Republic—citizen Benito Juarez—...
...ast 28, by the man whom you suppose does not respect even the clearest and most ordinary principles of natural right.

He, however, whatever may be the field upon which the present diplomatic question may be placed by the...
...ecessities of the moment, will be forced to...
...epresent France will have to address himself, sooner or later, to this same Government, because it is the only one which has received the authority of the nation to represent it.

How would it appear to Gen. Forey, if I, on directing to him a communication polite and respectful with regard to him personally, should recall the Government of Napoleon III.? Would the blood...
...pon my phrases, although on my part there might be some justification, when the soil which was left to me by my ancestors, and upon which I first saw the light, is invaded by French troops? I leave your Excellency to reply to me as a gentleman, as a soldier and as a Frenchman.

I repeat to your Excellency the note referred to and the proposition contained in it, because I do not wish that the consequences of this character should be preserved...
...ong the many which I have to reply to which observance is had of the rules and proprieties established by public law, and which are regarded by all civilized nations of the...
...orld, without seeking to mind the candor which has been observed toward Mexico by, with regard to this...
...ublic opinion, and surely is competent to pass on the facts in the place to which they belong; so also you will find the disposed to reply with arms to the unjust war made upon us.

I conclude, your Excellency, also, the...
...ct of attention with which you favor me; and, in return, permit me also to say, with the greatest sincerity, that I hope that the valiant and illustrious French General who conquered so many and so well-merited laurels in Africa, augmenting the glory of France, will comprehend her true interests in the present question, which are not, in truth, to unite with a few discontented politicians in order to make war upon a nation which has always preserved the greatest sympathy for France, liberal and progressive; that he may comprehend the...
...ational virtues of Mexico, manifested by the opinion, almost unanimous, of all the people of the Republic, and that same opinion sanctioned in a solemn manner by the late official documents of the...
...overeign Congress; and that he may take in anticipation the step that later will be marked out by necessity, even if by the hazards and caprices of war victory should be everywhere propitious to him.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept personally the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

Liberty, independence and reform.

HEADQUARTERS, in Tamaulipas, Nov. 16, 1862.

The Mexican General-in-Chief of the Army of the East,

ORTEGA.

To the General of Division, Senator and Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to Mexico—Forey.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. THE BUCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES W. WALL, elected United States Senator from the State of New-Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of the late JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Mr. WALL appeared and took the oath of office.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, reelected United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, asking for a...
...remption, as gunpowder made from imported saltpetre, when the same is exported.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, to provide for the printing of the eighth census.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to amend the act establishing the grade of line officers in the Navy, with amendments.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the Regular Army and Ordnance Department.

The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. HALE to lay it on the table, which motion was rejected by yeas, 19; nays, 25.

The question then recurred on Mr. GRIMES' motion to insert the substitute repealing the original act establishing the Court of Claims.

Motion rejected by yeas, 11; nays, 28.

Mr. HALE contended that if this bill was passed it would open the way for thousands of claims. He proposed that he could get the opportunity to offer an amendment, that no money should be drawn from the Treasury on judgments from the Court of Claims until all the claims against the Government were settled. It was only yesterday that he (HALE) was called on by...
...ne of the soldiers of a New-Hampshire regiment who had been in all the battles on the Potomac from the first day to the late affair at Fredericksburgh, and them soldiers had not seen a dollar of Government money for the last six months. They had heard that Congress was at last arousing itself to the necessity of paying those starving soldiers who had left prosperous homes, and come to defend the capital and the country. This law would open the doors of the Treasury to the most notorious of the secession and private claimants who seem to have the idea that the Treasury is their private property, and a law opening the Treasury is like the Jaws of the Hessian and Parisian—never to be re-...

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. SUMNER, HOWARD and DAVIS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) claimed that the...
...ims of others repeated here, that this bill was in some...
...ay to open the Treasury, was an entire mistake. No money can be drawn from the Treasury under this bill, except by an appropriation made by Congress, as...
...ow under the general appropriation bill. The Treasury was not attempted to open the Treasury, as they have alleged, and the bill shows this. If Senators will examine it. Its object is to protect the Government, save the Treasury, and relieve Congress from a burden.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said, in reply to a remark of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (HALE,) that Congress was not to pay a premium for the non-payment of the soldiers, and not wanted the country and the army to understand this. Congress had given the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. CHASE) power to sell the bonds of the Government, and had passed a law that the soldiers should be paid every two months, but the bonds were not sold, for some cause. The Government had asked for no special legislation, and appeared to be procuring a way to pay the army, yet two thirty were not paid, and a great many complaints are being made. On the 20th of December, the Speaker of Representatives assured a reporter for the New-York Tribune that the Treasury was low, and the Finance Committee of the Senate amended it, making the appropriation of fifty millions, and the House appropriated one hundred millions. And now, from the public Press of the country, and, he was sorry to say, from the executive branch of the Government, the idea has gone out that Congress has not provided the means to pay the army, and has not done its duty. There never was an hour when the Government did not have full authority from Congress to provide means to pay the army. He (WILSON) did not choose to take the responsibility for the non-payment of the soldiers, and he disowned it for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) wanted the cause of the non-payment of the soldiers stated in plain English, so that the saddle might be put on the right horse.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that we were collecting last Summer and autumn, to raise a large body of troops, and agreed to pay $20 bounty, pass expenditures were used away, and had to be paid in advance. The rule required that the soldiers should be paid every two months, and the Government has...
...ailed to do it, and the reason is very plain. Not...
...ithstanding the passage of the bill by Congress, the...
...ayments for September and October were not made. He supposed these large drafts on the Treasury had exhausted the funds. The Secretary had sent no request for additional means; but had sent a great financial scheme which it would take months to carry into execution. But Congress, without waiting for any official request promptly passed an act to provide for the payment of the soldiers.

Mr. HOWARD said he supposed, then, that the true reason was that the payments were delayed in order to allow Congress to pass upon this magnificent scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that there was a great deal of unnecessary noise about the matter. The trouble had arisen mainly from the peculiar circumstances of the case. After the adjournment of Congress, the President found it necessary to call out three hundred thousand new troops, giving large sums in bounty; and large expenditures were sent to a distance, and three men had to be paid. The trouble seemed to be that those bounties were not paid first, and united issues. The Secretary of the Treasury had only the means arising from the revenues of the Government, and the issue of Treasury Notes was limited. Congress also passed an act, giving the Secretary power to sell the Government bonds, at the best price he could get, as he (FESSENDEN) understood it. But the Secretary of the Treasury had construed the act differently, and of course acted upon his own construction. Why, then, impute blame to anybody? Certainly Congress was not in any way to blame. They had promptly, and without any request from the executive branch of the Government, made an appropriation to provide for the payment of the army. No legislative body ever acted more promptly.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury, under a judgment of the Court of Claims, until after the appropriation shall be estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend so that the judgments of the Court shall not be final. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 23.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision for two additional judges. Agreed to. Yeas 21, nays 17.

The bill then passed by a vote of 33 yeas against 15 nays.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Com. VAN BRUNT and CHARLES H. HASWELL, who fitted out the transports of the Banks Expedition, are guilty of negligence in the discharge of the duty assigned them, and that the commission granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the said VANDERBILT, in violation of the surveyor's duty, ought to be revoked.

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Mr. CARTTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, for want of other excitement, gentlemen had gone out of their way to suppose themselves lectured by the gentlemen from Massachusetts. He sustained the positions of the gentlemen.

Mr. WILSON, replying to Mr. DAVIS, said he did yesterday question the soundness of his position, and now maintained that, under the circumstances of this case, the Constitution did not apply to such cases as that of Col. VANDYKE.

Mr. COX, of New-York, (Rep.,) suggested that the subject be deferred to some fixed day, and then brought before the House in a way by which they might be enabled to vote what their sense was with reference to it, and also consider the far greater question, whether they would decide by a mere majority or a two-thirds vote.

The House then voted to postpone the resolution to the 3d of March next—75 against 68.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House concurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill, and then went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. HARRIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the President's emancipation proclamation and united the South, as he had predicted, like one man, and paralyzed the efforts of loyal men, and gave brave little hope of the restoration of the Union. The President had finally yielded his former position to the influence of persistent radicals. The proclamation was a war on the Constitution. It was nothing but bold and absolute assumption of despotic power which would wrest from the people the right of self-government. No State could be safe with such a power suspended over it. No stronger disunion doctrine was ever issued in this country. Those who sanctioned it were ready to plot their liberty and destroy them themselves in place. He spoke of the arbitrary arrests, &c., and said any man in the Executive Department who exercised power under the necessity, denied the subterfuge of military necessity, deserves to be called traitor. The Abolition creed was short, but full of horror and blood. The Secessionists furnished the fire, and the Abolitionists the fuel to kindle the conflagration now sweeping through the land. Withdraw the fuel, and the fire would soon burn out. No hope of reunion under the present radical policy. Denounce the horrors of the war North and South would crush out both. Abolitionists and Secessionists, and match the Government from ruin.

Mr. WILSON read the Crittenden resolutions, heretofore adopted by the House, that the present deplorable condition of the country was caused by the disunionists of the South. For this the gentleman from Kentucky voted. But now the same gentleman declared it was brought about by the Abolitionists. He (WILSON) accepted the declaration as enunciated by the gentleman under the faith which he reposed in the sentiment of the speech.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Oakey Hall and His Reporters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Remembering that Mr. RAYMOND never makes a political speech without being garbled or distorted by partisan reporters, I shall beg leave to bear, in connection with him and all public speakers, the "necessity" of such Head-notes as preceded the report of my speech. But I cannot (as a gentleman known to many family circles in which your paper circulates) permit to go uncontradicted your reporter's statement that I could no original doggerel with a refrain unworthy of publication. The "doggerel" and "refrain" are in every published volume of THOMAS MOORE's poems which I ever saw, and is in my library edition, published by APPLETONS. The names are slightly altered, to suit the times, but the refrain is verbatim. I know not which to most emphasize—your reporter's ignorance of literature or his prurient fancy.

A. OAKEY HALL.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 21, 1863.

Our Public Wealth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The elaborate and interesting letter of "A Veteran Observer," in Monday's TIMES, throws considerable light on the financial strength of this country. He still fails, however, to prove that after paying the expenses of the war, we shall add to our national wealth 600 millions of dollars this year.

To show this it is only needful to present a summary of your correspondent's amended argument. He says:

1. The net profits of the nation, after paying all peace expenses, will be 1,100 millions of dollars during the current year.

2. Out of this surplus, the war will consume 450 millions.

3. There will this remain, over and above all our national expenses, more than 600 millions, to be added to the accumulated capital of the nation, as the savings of the year.

Now in the second step of this argument, the cost of the war is set down at 450 millions. But this is not correct. On the contrary, we are spending more than Two Mill. ion, or Tw millions a day. In Mr. SEWARD's and other recent speeches in Congress, the details are fully given.

Of course, it will be distinctly understood that I do not deny the proposition that the nation has a surplus of 600 millions a year. Information is my object, not discussion. I merely call for proof and examine the evidence as it is adduced.

No one will be more rejoiced than myself, or would more sincerely congratulate your correspondent, should he succeed hereafter in demonstrating his opinion to the satisfaction of the public. A nation, like an individual, becomes poorer if the annual expenditure exceeds the annual income, and can grow rich on it, if it spends hearily, only by augmenting its income, developing its productive power, and fostering habits of frugality, industry, and labor saving ingenuity among its people. Hence it happens that, as "a Veteran Observer" intimates, some nations grow richer and others poorer while at war. That this country will make good its claim to a high place in the former class, every patriotic citizen, whatever he may fear on the subject, must fervently hope, and anxiously wish to see proved. C. M.

The First Fruits of a "Conservative" Triumph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has usually been my fate to play the part of a political Cassandra, uttering forebodings of evil which nobody would listen to, but which, nevertheless, were pretty nearly verified. You may think it a useless crying over spilt milk, but the last instance of this is so striking that I must call your attention to it. Just before the State election, a letter of mine appeared in your columns, showing the absurdity of Gov. SEWARD and his party calling themselves *Conservatives, or of any one expecting any* conservatism from them, when they had notoriously for years been the principal sinisters of law, order and justice all over the country.

The majority of our voters, being given over for their sins to believe in a lie, did believe in HORATIO SEYMOUR's conservatism, and what is the result? Just nineteen days has he been in power, and our legislative capital is already disgraced by scenes worthy of Mississippi or Arkansas.

Many persons of property and education are known to have supported SEYMOUR. It is said that some such have even supported the Woods. I suppose it is on the same principle that some African tribes worship the devil—for fear he should do them harm. But the lesson will not have been thrown away if these misguided individuals can read it aright, so as to see that the wrong way of dealing with the executive of law and Government, North and South, is trying to conciliate them, and that, whatever danger there may be in resisting their attempts, submission is the greatest of all dangers. C. A. BRISTED.

JANUARY 19, 1863.

The Government vs. Commodore Tatnall.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Before the United States District Court to-day, Judge HALL presiding, the case of the United States vs. Commodore TATNALL was called on.

Hon. ELI COOK, of Suffolk, appeared as the counsel for Commodore TATNALL.

District-Attorney DARE objected to Mr. COOK appearing as counsel for the defendant, unless he could show authority from the defendant to do so.

Mr. COOK argued that it was unnecessary to show this authority, and that it had not been necessary to do so since the statute of 1804.

Mr. DARE then objected to answer, because Mr. COOK had not sworn that Commodore TATNALL was not a constituted rebel.

Mr. COOK claimed that a general denial of forfeiture was all that was required under the practice.

Judge HALL directed the District Attorney to put in his objections in the shape of a demurrer or otherwise, and that he would hear the argument thereon to-morrow morning.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European News, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both political and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Coughs, Hoarseness.

And the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ankles and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 373 Broadway.

Ankles.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress or skating should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S, ANKLETS.— No. 257 Canal-st.

Laughing (without) Gas, at Clinton Hall. Ladies will be entertained upon THIS EVENING, at the close of Prof. BARNUM's lecture. Experiments every evening this week, except Saturday.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Horton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the purse and pens to suit the hand of every writer or fancy. Salesroom, 25 John-st. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

McKAE—McKEON—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. McGhee, of New-York, at the residence of the bride's mother, JAMES W. McKAE to Miss KIERANTE M. McKEAGE, all of Brooklyn.

HITTER—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Strangers' Tabernacle Church, by Rev. J. M. Thompson, D. D., CASPER H. HITTER to LOUISA, only daughter of Frederick Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

GRAHAM—TOWNSEND.—In Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Mowll, BENJAMIN H. GRAHAM, Esq., of Mattituck, to Miss ELIZABETH HELEN TOWNSEND. No cards.

MOUFLED—WHITING.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 18, in Christ Church, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, of this City, assisted by Rev. George F. Seymour, of Hudson, WILLIAM H. SCOVELL, of Waterbury, Conn., to ELIZABETH, daughter of WILLIAM WHITING, Esq., of Kinderhook, N. Y., and grand-daughter of Hon. Robert A. Harnard, of Hudson.

STUART—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, WILLIAM STUART to JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Martin, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BAHLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, CHARLES B. BAHLER, eldest son of Charles and Louisa Bahler, aged 19 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, from the parents' residence, 54 Lispenard-st.

☞ Fourth Ward papers please copy.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Capt. A. N. Benson, U. S. M. C., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, "Manse on House," Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROMBACHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, of heart disease, CATHARINE, wife of Jacob Brombacher, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 95 Sands-st.

CASILEAR.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, of heart disease, JOHN CASILEAR, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, of this City, of which he was a member for more than half a century, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from whence his remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

DIBBLE.—In White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, WM. F. DIBBLE, of Co. F, 71st regiment Regiment New-York Volunteers, about 30 years of age.

☞ Galt, Canada, and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, SAMUEL DAWSON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Spencer-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Miss SOPHIA EARLE, daughter of Sylvester Earle, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Justus H. Earle, No. 111 Bowery, corner of Hester-st. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh on the 10 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, on Friday morning.

ESLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, WILLIAM JACK, son of Alexander and Grace Esler, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 West 31st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Without further invitation.

ENGELBRIGHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH W., wife of A. R. Frothingham, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 Hicks-st., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HARPHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, MARY PENFOLD, relict of the late Lewis Harpham, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James L. Todd, No. 26 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Lawrence Burying-ground, Long Island, for interment.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JACOB KORTS, aged 24 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held in the old-ov. Dutch Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His friends are kindly invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAYTHEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, CHARLES TRASCH LAYTHEE, in the 43d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from hence forth; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 5th M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be placed in Cypress Hills.

MAYNARD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. PETER MAYNARD, after a long and painful illness, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, of this City, of which he was a member for more than half a century, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from whence his remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

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FLEMING.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, after a short illness, E. DANIEL FLEMING, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 West 31st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Without further invitation.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH W., wife of A. R. Frothingham, aged 46 years.

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DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, SAMUEL DAWSON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Spencer-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Miss SOPHIA EARLE, daughter of Sylvester Earle, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Justus H. Earle, No. 111 Bowery. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh on the 10 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, on Friday morning.

ESLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, WILLIAM JACK, son of Alexander and Grace Esler, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 32d-st.

FLEMING.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, after a short illness, E. DANIEL FLEMING, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 West 31st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Without further invitation.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH W., wife of A. R. Frothingham, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 Hicks-st., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HARPHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, MARY PENFOLD, relict of the late Lewis Harpham, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James L. Todd, No. 26 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Lawrence Burying-ground, Long Island, for interment.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JACOB KORTS, aged 24 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held in the old-ov. Dutch Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His friends are kindly invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAYTHEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, CHARLES TRASCH LAYTHEE, in the 43d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the

Supreme Court—Chambers.—Part I.—Nos. 1105, 1111, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157.—Part II.—Nos. 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251.—Part III.—Nos. 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351.—Part IV.—Nos. 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 220, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350.—Part III.—Nos. 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350.—Part IV.—Nos. 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350.

Conflict of Evidence—A Case Warranting Reversal of Judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

David Sturtevant, &c., vs. William Myers.—This action was brought to recover the price of thirty-one bales of hay, sold, as alleged, in January, 1856, by the plaintiffs to the defendant, at $1 06¼ per hundred pounds.

It was shown on the trial, on the part of the plaintiffs, that the hay was purchased of the firm of Sherman & Mull, of which the defendant was agent, and that it was damaged, and they thought a deduction should be made, and so informed Myers, meeting him in the street; that Myers said he was selling hay to the stage lines at $1 06¼, and that this hay was just as good for their use as any other. The plaintiff testified that, meeting Myers, and wishing a witness to the damaged condition of the hay, he requested him to go and look at it, and it was then that the above conversation occurred. The testimony of the plaintiff's son was of about the same import, except that the substance of the conversation had by him with the defendant on the day of the delivery of the hay was that the plaintiffs were to have $1 06¼ for it.

It appeared that the hay was a part of a lot purchased of Sherman & Mull by the plaintiffs in 1855, at $1 per hundred, when the defendant was in the employ of Sherman & Mull as agent, manager, &c., and the defendant testified that he sold out throughout as the agent of Sherman & Mull, and that the plaintiffs dealt with him as such agent. Upon meeting plaintiffs, defendant testified that he was informed that a large portion of the hay purchased by plaintiffs of Sherman & Mull, was damaged, and that plaintiffs expected to make a considerable reduction upon it. He answered, according to his testimony, that they were selling the stage lines at eight and sixpence, and as he thought the hay could not be much damaged, they would rather take it back; that this was agreed to and done, and credit given on the books of Sherman & Mull against another lot of hay subsequently purchased of them by the plaintiffs.

Sherman, of the firm of Sherman & Mull, testified that their firm had long been insolvent, (the action was commenced nearly six years after the alleged transaction,) and that the defendant acted as their agent throughout, and that the last lot of hay sold to the plaintiffs by them had not been settled for. He corroborated the defendant's testimony generally.

The Justice before whom the case was tried found for the plaintiff, and the case was appealed to this Court, where now, per HILTON, J., it was held that upon the plaintiff's evidence it was obvious that his first interview with Myers was to have a witness to the damaged condition of the hay, which he had purchased of Sherman & Mull, at $1 per hundred, and on which he wanted a consideration; and that if the plaintiff's testimony was relied upon it must be inferred that the defendant at once, without seeing the hay at all, agreed to take it and pay for it, at the same price he was selling to the stage companies, thus reserving to himself not the slightest compensation for his trouble in carting the hay from the plaintiff's store, making the intended sale and collecting the money from the purchasers.

The Court thought this rather too improbable an inference to be credited in opposition to the proofs of the defence; and which not being in its material aspect contradicted, but merely opposed in an equivocal sense by inferences in their nature incredible, could not be said to present such a case of conflict as would warrant the regarding the determination of the Judge as conclusive.

The judgment was reversed, but Judge DALY was of opinion that the case was such a one of conflict of evidence as should not be interfered with.

Divorced—An Adulterer Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mary Ann Turney vs. Edward A. Turney.—This was an action for divorce, upon the alleged adultery of the husband, who, as stated, was convicted of bigamy in the General Sessions last November, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Judgment of divorce was now granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bliss, &c., vs. Whitney et al.—Order granted.

Mapes et al, vs. Van Houghton; Morgan vs. Coyle et al.—Judgments ordered on report of referee.

Ley et al., vs. Oldershaw.—Reference ordered to take proof of facts and report.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sinnott.

The Beef River Bank vs. Taylor, &c.—Ordered that judgment be marked "secured on appeal."

McGowan vs. Strickland.—Summons issued directing party to appear, &c.

Coit vs. Decart, &c.—Motion denied without prejudice to renewal, &c.

Bank of North America vs. Mauterer; Christmas vs. Crowther; Peterson vs. Peterse, Niles vs. Simmes; Frerichs, Exec., &c., vs. Boeland; Knapp, vs. Bedell; Fowler vs. Raphael; Reid vs. Nussbaum.—Orders granted.

Coolidge vs. Drummell.—Examination of parties directed.

Dean vs. Leach, Sheriff.—Sureties approved.

Tibbits, Receiver, vs. Acosta, Executor.—Judgment of Court of Appeals directed to be entered, &c.

Clendenin vs. Wyckoff.—Judgment of Court of Appeals directed to be entered, &c.

Belcher vs. Hawks et als.—Summons amended upon payment of $10 costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
United Kingdom	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxon	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern.....Steamer Mary Sanford.....Jan. 26.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES PARK, MUSICIAN.—INFORMATION wanted by the mother of CHARLES PARK, Musician in the Eighth Infantry Band. Address a note to J. RICHIE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, immediately.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY and in the enjoyment of a moderate income, wished to open a correspondence with a lady, with a view ultimately, to a matrimonial alliance. She must be intelligent, vivacious, and have a taste for literature and music, and be under 30 years of age; as the advertiser is in his 29th year. Money no object, if she lady is otherwise in a position to command it. Address, for one week, Box No. 1,000 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO understands a grocery and feed business well. Address Box No. 105 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON THE HUDSON, near the City. One girl to cook and do general housework; one chambermaid and waitress; one of the best place, good wages for correct help. Inquire at 21 College-place, northwest corner of Barclay-street.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED, a Protestant young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, with good City references. Call at No. 151 Madison-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED, two women as nurse and seamstress, one who is thoroughly competent to cut and fit children's clothing; a Catholic preferred. Apply at SEDELL'S, No. 257 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—16 OR 17 YEARS old—to work in a bakery and confectionery business; must be able to make French cream candy. Address C. E., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 372 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 6 and 8 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid; or I pay a larger salary and commission. Address J. WORTH, Nashua, N. H.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Metallic Burglar-proof Inks, Pencil Erasers, Portable Inkstands, &c. Address EVERLASTING PENCIL CO., Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW FOR EVERY ONE—TO $10 a day—Will pay acknowledged. Address, inclosing three cent stamp, box No. 188 New-York Post-office.

SECOND EDITION.

THURSDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CRISIS AT ALBANY.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Tremmer, of Rochester, Put Forward as the Democratic Candidate for Speaker.

NO BALLOT TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning.

Judge DEAN, after thanking his friends for their kindness and constancy to him, withdrew his name as candidate for Speaker.

Mr. TREMMER, of Rochester, was then nominated as the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

Considerable opposition was made to Judge DEAN's withdrawal, but he urged his friends to consent to it, when the change was agreed upon.

The news of the withdrawal of Judge DEAN creates the greatest excitement around the Capitol.

Large crowds of citizens from New-York, Brooklyn, Oswego, Troy and Syracuse, are in attendance, representing both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Police, with the Mayor and Chief, are on hand to preserve order.

There is no prospect of a ballot for Speaker being taken to-day.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Gov. SEYMOUR has sent the following Message to the Senate:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I have received from your honorable body the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Senators that the election of Speaker in the Assembly is delayed by the interference and threats of a mob, assembled within the lobbies of the Assembly chamber, and which has since endeavored to control the legislative action of the Assembly by threats and by violence; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to confer with His Excellency the Governor, and request him to take prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and for the speedy and condign punishment of the authors and abettors thereof.

These were communicated to me by a Committee of the Senate.

To avoid the mistakes and injurious impressions they are calculated to make, it is proper I should state that when a complaint was made on Friday last, by a member of the Assembly, that the proceedings of that body were disturbed by the disorderly conduct of persons in the lobbies and galleries, I informed him that any protection which might be called for by any member of the Assembly would be immediately afforded.

The difficulties of the Assembly grow out of the differences of opinion among its members, with respect to its organization.

There is an obvious impropriety in any interference by one department of the Government with the proceedings of any coördinate branch of that Government, unless it is a request made by the parties interested.

Before the hostages of the constituents of the Senate every member of the Assembly who spoke to me upon the subject, was told that he had a right to full protection, but to avoid even apparent interference with the organization of the Assembly, which, by the Constitution, is expressly left to the exclusive control of that body, my action must be based upon a request for protection from those directly concerned.

Immediately upon being advised of the alleged disorders, I consulted with the Mayor of this city, who made adequate arrangements to prevent any outside interference.

I felt it due to the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, to explain to them that I can only act upon a request coming from members of that branch of the Legislature which is affected by any disorderly proceedings.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 8 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the premises No. 207 Pearl-street, occupied by the Manhattan Axle Grease Company. Their property was entirely destroyed. They estimate their loss at $30,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies. The lower part of the building is occupied by Mr. BEN. CARRY, as a paint and varnish store. His premises were flooded by water to such an extent as to destroy almost all his stock. He estimates his loss at $8,000, and is fully insured. A sad accident occurred to a woman named JULIA O'MARA, who was run over and, it is believed, fatally injured by Steam Engine No. 42, when the latter was running to the fire. The injured woman was promptly conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Second Precinct Police.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22

Arrived this Forenoon.

Bark Cephas, Starrett, Gregory, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

WIND—This morning, from N. E., heavy.

Vessels Due at this Port from Europe.

The following are some of the vessels due, or nearly so, from Europe:

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London Dec. 6.
Ship Agnes, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5.
Ship Arctic, Seeger, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship A. E. Lovett, Berry, London Dec. 8.
Ship Black Hawk, Doane, Deal, Dec. 21.
Ship Deutschland, Hanton, London Dec. 24.
Ship Britannia, Fabius, Liverpool Dec. 19.
Ship E. S. Kimball, Spencer, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London Dec. 12.
Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, London Dec. 20.
Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow Dec. 23.
Ship Christiana, Monk, London Dec. 13.
Ship Dynamene, Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 2.
Ship C. A. Farwell, Amesbury, Liverpool and Waterford, Dec. 27.
Ship Charlotte, Gaines, Liverpool Dec. 15.
Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London Dec. 15.
Ship Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool Dec. 15.
Ship Emerald, Lace, Liverpool Dec. 25.
Ship Ellen Austin, Brainerd, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Ship Ernestine, Ganche, Liverpool Dec. 6.
Ship Gertrude, Doane, Liverpool Dec. 6.
Ship Gemilla, George, Liverpool Dec.
Ship Georgiana, Nelson, Liverpool Dec. 22.
Ship Humboldt, Weiss, London, Dec. 22.
Ship Henry of the West, Caton, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship Hollespost, Kenard, Liverpool Nov. 29.
Ship Hippogriffe, Addy, Texas Oct. 15.
Ship Highland Light, Crowell, Dublin Nov. 3.
Ship John Bentley, Irving, Liverpool Dec. 16.
Ship Julius Strickey, Bremen Nov. 30.
Ship James L. Bozart, Conway, Liverpool Dec. 20.
Ship J. B. Ferguson, Latham, Liverpool Dec. 17.
Ship John Chester, Chester, London, Dec. 11.
Ship Jeve, Bassett, Glasgow Dec. 2.
Ship Liberty, Peterson, Liverpool Nov. 29.
Ship Manchester, Burns, Liverpool Dec. 22.
Ship Nottingham, Lewis, Liverpool Dec. 16.
Ship M. Livingston, Pierson, Havre Dec. 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—AN A 1 first class white goods man is now open for an engagement; is thoroughly posted in the dress goods both in culture and detail, with a general knowledge of the trade; terms and has been for many years, in a leading house, and can influence a large trade. Address as to French and sheeting. Not reduced. Box No. 52 Letter-sacks. Address D. B. S. Carter, Bacon & Greene, No. 132 Leonard-st, New-York City.

AN GARDENER OR COACHMAN—AN ENGLISH GARDENER AND WAITER.—By men who can give satisfactory references. The man understands the care of horses, &c., and can be highly recommended. Apply to Mr. Sandford, there are engaged, at No. 72 Lodge-st, at whose office he may be seen after 10 o'clock.

THIRD EDITION.

THURSDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Notes at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 22, 1863.

$20,000	U. S. 6s '62, Reg.	94½	300	N. Y. Cent. R.	93½
15,000	U. S. 6s '81, Con.	93½	150	do.	93
5,000	do.	93½	50	do.	92⅞
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10 Cur.	97	50	do.	93
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 Cur. Notes	103⅛	300	do.	93⅛
40,000	do.	103⅞	2000	Erie Railway	32
5,000	do.	103⅞	500	do.	32⅛
17,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20 C.	96⅝	200	do.	32⅜
50,000	do.	96	50	do.	32⅝
6,000	U. S. D. N's	74⅛	500	do.	32⅞
25,000	do.	104⅜	100	do.	33
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	100	200	do.	33⅛
1,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	90	50	do.	33⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	61½	50	do.	33⅝
1,000	do.	61	500	Erie Railway Pref.	48
10,000	do.	60	200	do.	47⅞
5,000	do.	60	100	do.	48
25,000	do.	59⅞	100	do.	48⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75	100	do.	48¼
25,000	do.	75	10	do.	48⅜
10,000	do.	75	200	do.	48⅝
20,000	do.	75	200	do.	48⅞
25,000	Cin. Co. 6s Fed'l'n.	83	100	do.	49
1,000	do.	83	100	do.	49⅛
400	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	9½	22	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. ex div.	105
50	Cary Impr. Co.	7½	200	Gal. & Ch. R.	95
110	do.	7½	100	do.	94⅜
100	do.	7½	100	do.	94⅝
200	Canton Company.	25½	100	do.	b30 95⅛
100	do.	25⅝	1700	Cle. & Toledo R.	69
100	do.	b10 25⅝	200	do.	b10 69⅛
100	do.	25⅝	100	do.	b10 69⅜
100	do.	25⅝	100	do.	b10 69⅝
100	do.	b10 25⅝	100	do.	b10 69⅞
100	do.	25⅝	100	do.	b10 70
100	do.	25⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	70
100	do.	25⅝	100	do.	b30 70⅛
100	do.	25⅝	100	do.	b30 70⅜
100	do.	25⅝	200	do.	b30 70⅝
100	do.	25⅝	100	do.	b30 70⅞
110	do.	25⅝	200	do.	b30 71
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	122	100	do.	71
60	Penn Coal Co.	139	60	do.	b30 71⅛
100	Cam. Coal Prof.	24	200	do.	71⅜
150	do.	24½	100	do.	71⅝
200	do.	24⅞	100	do.	71⅞
200	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	49	400	Alt. & T. Haute R.	39
100	do.	49	200	do.	39¼
150	Nor. & Wor. R.	60	60	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	105
175	do.	60	200	do.	107⅛
100	do.	60	100	do.	107⅜
60	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170	200	Mil. & P. du C. R.	47
50	do.	b30 172	100	do.	b10 47⅜
50	do.	172	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	78
100	do.	174	100	do.	78⅛
100	do.	174	100	do.	78¼
100	do.	170	50	do.	78⅜
60	Chic. Alt. & St. L. R.	87	1000	do.	78½
60	C., St. L. & A. Pref'd.	81	200	do.	b30 78

ADVANCE OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Union Army Surrounding Fredericksburgh.

News from Rebel Sources.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

It is reported and confirmed by the passengers who arrived last night that Gen. BURNSIDE's forces have crossed over the river, and are now above and below Fredericksburgh.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Attempt to Run the Blockade at Charleston.

State of Things in the Southern Confederacy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Southern papers are received, and contain the following important intelligence:

"An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston on the 19th of January. A vessel supposed to be the steamer *Hunter*, laden with 400 bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel last night.

It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the Federals, and prevented their advance from Newbern.

The United States steamer *Columbia* is ashore at Masonboro Inlet, and her Commander, twelve officers and twenty-eight men, surrendered to Col. LAMB on the 17th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Jan. 20 says a new financial scheme is presented by Mr. G. A. CHAMBLISS, which proposes an amendment of the Constitution legalizing the issue of notes to be legal tender during the war and five years thereafter; and proposes the purchase of the whole cotton crop of the Confederate States, the present crop to be purchased at from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

The flag of truce boat *Wyoming* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from City Point, with 704 exchanged Union prisoners, all privates.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Confederate bearer of dispatches, recently captured off this port, is Maj. RAIN SAUNDERS. He attempted to run the blockade in a small sailing vessel.

Judge HOLT died in Augusta on the 14th inst.

Flour is selling in Charleston at $40 per barrel; in Mobile at $60.

Gen. W. RAMSEUR is the People's candidate for next Governor of Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Advance of General Foster into the Interior.

UNION FORCE 60,000 STRONG.

Attack on Fort Caswell, at Wilmington.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 19th inst., says: "We have the following important intelligence from North Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The following is just received from Kingston, N. C. To-day's dispatches say that the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below.

The enemy are supposed to be in strong force, and on the advance.

STEAMSHIPS.

FOR BREMEN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN PORTS.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON, CALLING AT CORK FOR MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA, Capt. ..... from New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Comr, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 90
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built Steamer
CITY OF MANCHESTER,
Captain ....., will sail from ..... and next
SATURDAY, Jan. 24,
Rates of passage reduced to the following moderate rates to accommodate the times and to induce emigration to our Canadian forests, for which the steamers are now crowded with good provisions. Every facility granted for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
SAUEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or on board of the steamer.
The AUGUSTA DAY, with or without the MARY SANFORD, will leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamships of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, ... Jan. 24
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday, ... Jan. 31
KANGAROO ..... Saturday, ... Feb. 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin $100
First cabin to London $115
First cabin to Paris $125
First cabin to Hamburg $120
Steerage to Europe 45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at equality low rates.
Return Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $180; Steerage, $90. Passengers from Liverpool, per Queenstown, $80. These tickets are good for six months from date, and will be issued here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR STEAMERS OF THE CITY LINE OF UNITED KINGDOM.
Cabin Passage $100
Steerage 45
Cabin Passengers to Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at equality low rates.
Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $45. From Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin or Glasgow: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $40

AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION.

Wendell Phillips' Oration at the Cooper Institute.

The Liberation and Arming of the Slave the Salvation of the Republic.

THE NEW JOHN BROWN SONG.

Cooper Institute was crowded to excess last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' "Amen to the Proclamation." Every seat in the house was filled long before the hour for the commencement of the oration. The platform was occupied by a number of distinguished gentlemen in the Anti-Slavery cause, and a somewhat unusual number of ladies. Indeed, the stillness of the storm did not prevent an attendance of the gentler sex, comprising at least half the audience. The brass battalions of N. P.'s were visible all over the house, and reserved platoons were in readiness in adjoining rooms, prepared for any exigency. At precisely 8 o'clock, Mr. PHILLIPS entered, preceded by OLIVER JOHNSON and THADDEUS TUTTLE. Mr. TUTTLE opened the proceedings by nominating for Chairman EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. KETCHUM, on taking the Chair, said that on next Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, Mr. PHILLIPS would address the people of Brooklyn at Plymouth Church on the state of the country. He further requested that the audience should remain after the close of Mr. PHILLIPS' address, to hear the singing of the new John Brown song. [Applause.] He then presented Mr. PHILLIPS, who was most flatteringly received, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am to speak to you to-night on the President's Proclamation of the 1st of January last—the proclamation of freedom to every slave in the rebellious States of the Union. I think that the first thought that occurs to us, or that must have occurred to every one on the promulgation of that paper, was the immense progress which the nation had made within the last twenty-three months. You remember that, twenty-three months ago, on the 11th day of February, 1861, the Congress of the United States almost unanimously resolved that Slavery had nothing to do with this war, and that no man in the Free States and no power in the Government had either the wish or the right to interfere with it; that those individuals who weighed such an idea were so few in numbers, and so insignificant in position, that it was not worth while to attempt to appreciate their influence on the public. On the very day that Congress thus announced to the world that there was something more sacred than Union in the struggle, and that was the system of negro bondage—that very day ABRAHAM LINCOLN left his house at Springfield on his road to the Capital. The first that was heard from the expected President was his pledge at Cleveland to execute to the utmost the Fugitive Slave law of the Republican platform. Within a few days he delivered and closed his first word that was heard from his military subordinate was the pledge to put down every slave insurrection with iron hand. The nation launched on the great civil war of the century with a pledge from every Department that it would not take one step toward justice. And a few months later, on his beleaguered outposts in Missouri, FREMONT [great applause] uttered the seasonable word that was both fit and wise to sum the life of the Government. Instantly the timid Cabinet hastened to counteract him. Months of constitution, indecision, compromise followed, and we groped our way—the great mass of the people—tireless, and still groping onward, till the 22d day of September, 1862, when all the President undertook was the statute of Congress that said to the individual rebel, we will weaken you by taking away your slaves; we will punish you by confiscation of your property; and turning to the expectant millions that watched his lips, the only intimation he could make to them was, "Negroes, if I consent to emancipate you, will you instantly leave the country?" The first day of January dawned and a new voice rose to us from the White House at Washington. It is no threat to the individual slaveholder—"I will cripple your right hand." It is no penal enactment to a rebellious citizen—"You will be punished by fine for your treason." It is the nation, in the name of "Sacred justice, listing its hand to the throne of the Almighty," that addresses in the President of the United States commanding the freedom of the slaves of rebels, and emancipation to every slave, whether his master be loyal or a traitor, in the rebellious sections of the Union. [Applause.] In other words, it is the consummation of the pledge or the analysis which ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself made in in June, 1858, when he said the agitation which pervades the Republic can cease only in two contingencies, the disruption of the Union, and the abolition of the country, now half slave and half free, shall become either wholly slave or wholly free. On the 1st day of January, of the present year, he announced in the name of the nation that nationality is henceforth liberty, and that the nation is henceforth to be wholly free. [Applause.] It is not a step onward—it is turning a corner, and launching into a new channel. It is not the punishment of treason; it is the inauguration of justice. [Applause.] He leads his cannon with broken fetters and frees them from the bastion of absolute justice. [applause.] The proclamation of emancipation, as the sentence clothed in a black skin—"May I colonize you under the jungles of South America?" he addresses him like the President of the Declaration of Independence—"May I colonize you in the Gulf and ships of the Union, and put a musket into your right hand?" [Applause.] The nation, in other words, launches on a new channel. She undertakes to say that the system of Slavery is incompatible with the personality of the republic. This nation, in sentence and doctrine, records it on her statute book, and henceforth the motto of the American citizen is liberty, to the slave, or death to the Union—in a deeper meaning than WASHINGTON announced it. The motto of thirty millions over whom ABRAHAM LINCOLN is rightful President is Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. [Applause.] Well, who would not say Amen to such a step of the Union—who would stop at the first blush to measure its absolute extent or count any seeming deficiencies in the measure? It is enough for us that at at last the nation announces its purpose to use the full measure of its power. The French Minister said at the commencement of the struggle: "I know the North has power amply sufficient to crush this rebellion and I know as well that she has never the will to use it." On the 1st of January, America announced her determination to use the power which the cannon against Fort Sumter gave her, and that is the significance of the proclamation. Now, I know some men criticise its extent, and there are some that find fault with the exceptions made by the President. No doubt there can be sound fault correctly found with the exceptions to that great instrument; but the merit of it is, that it bears in its bosom the seeds of a complete emancipation for every slave under the States and Stripes. [Applause.] God has launched this nation on the voyage whose only port is liberty, and whether the President repents or the cabin boys consoire, it matters not. Absolute justice holds the helm, and love shall never go into the harbor until every man under the flag is free. [Applause.] What do I say this? I will tell you. I just used the word North, and we are accustomed to use the words North and South familiarly in the present months. They once meant the land toward the north pole, and the land toward the sun. They have a deeper significance at present. By the North, I mean the civilization of the Nineteenth century. I mean that equal, open-minded manhood and to which the races that struggled be the toil and labor of nineteen centuries. I mean free speech, free types, open Bibles, the welcome rule of the majority. I mean the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] But by the South, on the contrary, I mean in likewise a principle, not of a locality—an element of civil life, not of fourteen rebellious States. That element is present in this City; it is working at Albany; it triumphed at Harrisburgh as certainly as it triumphs at Richmond and Montgomery. [Applause.] Wherever you find it you will find men, and you will find them in this very crowd, who think that he who wants his rights and sees him is a gentleman, and he who makes the living by the sweat of his brow is not. [Applause.] Now by the South I mean just that element—an element which lived the days of Queen Mary and the Inquisition, cannot tolerate free speech, but furnishes it with the stake. I mean an aristocracy of the skin—a conception of the Declaration of Independence a sham and democracy a sneer—that thinks and promulgates as creed that one-third of the race are born booted and spurred, and the other two-thirds are born saddled for that third to ride. I mean a civilization which prohibits the reading of the Bible by statute, and which pays a eighteen dollar a fellow's neck for teaching a black sister to read. These are the two elements of war to-day—of piracy, loyal and disloyal in the United States—and it is no new part for that they are fighting. They could not exist 24 hours, even without fighting, and they never have. In 1787, when the Constitution was formed, JAMES MADISON and EDMUND KING followed in the wake of the Convention, announced that the abolition of negro slaves was not between great States and little, but, between free and slave States. Even then the conflict had begun. In 1833 Mr. ADAMS said on the floor of Congress, whether slave and free States can coexist into one Government is a matter of great doubt. We are proud to say that on the 22d of September, 1862, Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of the United States, in the exercise of the war power which I have quoted, and which every lawyer will say is constitutional, issued an edict which declares that on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free. [Applause.] Now, I know some men criticise its extent, and there are some that find fault with the exceptions made by the President. No doubt there can be sound fault correctly found with the exceptions to that great instrument; but the merit of it is, that it bears in its bosom the seeds of a complete emancipation for every slave under the States and Stripes. 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